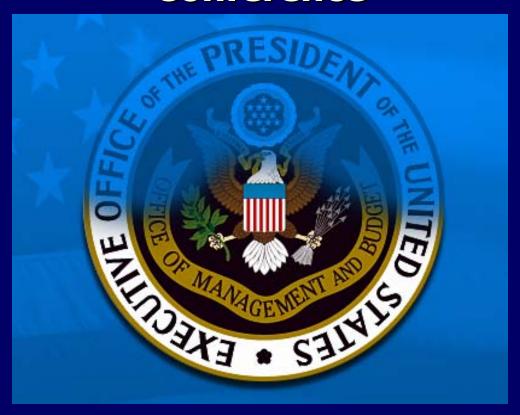
"OMB PERSPECTIVES"

2003 Business Manager's Conference



Presenter: Kathleen Peroff

Deputy Associate Director

National Security Division, OMB

Agenda

OMB

- How OMB is Organized
- What it Does
- With Whom
- > How

Focus on National Security

White House Office

Office of the Vice President

Office of Administration

> Office of National Drug Control Policy

Office of Science and Technology Policy

> Council on Environmental Quality



Agencies

of the

Executive Office of the President

National Security Council

Office of Management and Budget

> Office of the United States Trade Representative

Council of Economic Advisers

Executive Residence at the White House Office of Policy Development

Domestic Policy Council

National Economic Council

Office on Environmental Policy

KEY FACTS ABOUT OMB

- Small Just over 500 People
- Offices that have day-to-day interaction with agencies: Resource Management Offices (RMO)
- Each RMO has responsibility for a swath of Federal programs and several agencies
- There are four RMOs Each headed by a political appointee

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT Office of Management and Budget

DIRECTOR

Deputy Director **Deputy Director** for Management

Executive Associate Director



OMB-WIDE SUPPORT OFFICES

General Counsel

Legislative Affairs

Communications

Administration

Economic Policy

Legislative Reference

Economics, Science, Gen. Govt. Branch

Labor, Welfare, Personnel Branch

Resources, Defense, International Branch

Budget Review

Budget Analysis & Systems

Budget Analysis Branch

Budget Systems Branch

Budget Review & Concepts

Budget Review Branch

Budget Concepts Branch

STATUTORY OFFICES

Office of Federal Financial Management

Financial Standards Reporting & Management Integrity Branch

Federal Financial Systems Branch

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

Cost Accounting Standards Board

Acquisition Implementation Branch

Procurement Law, Legislation & Innovation Branch

Office of Information & Regulatory Affairs

Health, Transportation & General Government Information Policy & Technology Branch

Natural Resources, Energy & Agriculture Branch

Statistical & Science Policy Branch

Office of E-Government & Information Technology

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICES

NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Energy, Science & Water Division

Energy Branch

Science and Space Branch Water and Power Branch

Natural Resources Division

Agriculture Branch **Environment Branch** Interior Branch

HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Health Division

Health Financing Branch Public Health Branch

Health & Human Services Branch

Education and Human Resources

Division

Education Branch

Income Maintenance Branch

Labor Branch

Personnel Policy Branch

GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Transportation, Homeland, Justice & Services Division

Transportation/GSA Branch

Homeland Security Branch Justice Branch

Housing, Treasury, & Commerce Division

Housing Branch

Treasury Branch

Commerce Branch

International Affairs Division

State/USIA Branch

Economics Affairs Branch

National Security Division

Command, Control, Communications,

NATIONAL SECURITY

PROGRAMS

Computers & Intelligence Branch Operations & Support Branch

Force Structure & Investment Branch

Veterans Affairs Branch

What Does OMB Do?

- Prepares options, analyses, and recommendations on budget
 Policy and legislation for presentation to the President
- Prepares President's Budget
- Formulates and negotiates Administration position on legislation and Congressional action
- Administration's "clearinghouse" for Executive Branch Agencies' legislative proposals
- Adjudicates budget disputes among Agencies
- Review & Coordination of Regulations, Acquisition Policies and Executive Orders
- Defines the Management and Performance Agenda

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Management and Budget

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICES

NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

International Affairs Division

- State/USIA Branch
- Economics Affairs Branch

National Security Division

- Command, Control, Communications, Computers & Intelligence Branch
- Operations and Support Branch
- Force Structure & Investment Branch
- Veterans Affairs & Defense Health Branch

Who Does NSD Work With in DoD?

- Everybody and Anybody
- Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Service Secretaries
- OSD Under Secretaries, especially Comptroller and Personnel & Readiness
- Joint Staff (especially J-3 and J-8), Service Comptrollers
- Intelligence Community
- General Counsels
- Service Secretariat Staff
- Program Managers

Who Does OMB Work With on the Hill?

Relationships

- Director deals with Congressional Leadership
- PADs deal with Members and Staff Leadership in their Areas
- Career Staff deal with their counterpart-staff, occasionally Members
- Legislative Affairs Eyes and Ears of OMB
- Budget Review & Concepts Division Deals with CBO on Scoring Issues

Who Else Does OMB Listen to?

Almost any Outside Group with Standing and Information on an Issue

What Has NSD Worked On Recently?

Operations

- Afghanistan/Iraq Supplementals
- Environmental Encroachment
- Readiness and OPTEMPO
- Vieques
- Omnibus Reprogramming

Investment

- National Missile Defense
- Ship and Aircraft Leases
- Housing Privatization Policy
- Funding of CVN x/21

<u>Personnel</u>

- Basic Allowance for Housing
- Pay Raise, Pay Table Reform
- Concurrent Receipt
- Transformation Package

Management and Policy

- The President's Management Agenda
 - Human Capital
 - Financial Management
 - Competitive Sourcing
 - E-Government
 - Budget and Performance Integration
- PARTs
- VA DoD Sharing
- TTIC: FBI and IC

NSD's Role in FY 2004 Budget Formulation

September – October

- Examiners review budget submissions & meet with OUSD(C) and Service Representatives
- Review focuses on pricing issues, program consistency, and appropriateness in larger context
- Results in PBDs

November

- Director's Review
 - -- Presentation of Agency context
 - -- For Big and Irreconcilable Issues
 - -- Examiner provides Director with Analysis
- Director makes Topline and Programmatic Decisions
 - -- Offers President's "voice"
 - -- Part art, part balancing act, part public policy
 - -- Tax cuts
 - -- Social Security and Medicare reform
 - -- Debt reduction

NSD's Role in FY 2004 Budget Formulation

December - January

- Secretary of Defense can Appeal to the President
- Continued Negotiation with DoD on Topline, PBDs
- Examiners Incorporate Decisions from Director's Review into Budget
- Budget Chapters are Written (DoD and War on Terrorism)
- Review of Appropriations Language Proposed by DoD
- Entry of Data into Mainframe MAX
- State of the Union

February

- President's Budget sent to Congress
- Testimony Begins

March - August

- Execution, Supplementals, Independent Studies, Legislative Process,
 - Review of Testimony, PARTs, and Budget Rule Changes

OMB's Role in Iraq Supplemental

OMB took requests from Defense, State, Homeland Security, and other Agencies and put them into a framework for the President:

Topline and Structure

- Helped develop assumptions about funding
 - -- Limit Defense portion of supplemental to Iraq requirements
 - -- Fund replacement of munitions used & immediately required equipment repair
- Topline assisted in pricing requirements and set \$74.7 billion as overall supplemental total
- Structure requested flexible accounts for Defense and reconstruction activities with some fencing to ensure effective execution

> Congressional process

- Formulation of President's message
- Negotiating with Congress and tracking Congressional action

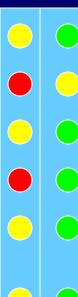
> Implementation

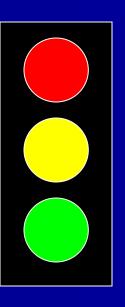
- Deconfliction Work to ensure Agencies do not duplicate efforts
- Execution Apportion funds and ensure supplemental funds will support activities through the end of FY 2003

OMB's Role in Implementing the President's Management Agenda

NSD staff works closely with the stakeholders and the agencies in determining quarterly scores for:

- > Strategic Management of Human Capital
- > Competitive Sourcing
- > Improved Financial Performance
- > Expanded E-Government
- Budget and Performance Integration
- > Privatization of Military Housing
- > Coordination of Veterans Affairs and DoD Programs





The "PART" Program Assessment Rating Tool

- A Standard Diagnostic Tool used to Evaluate Programs Across the Government
- > 20% a Year for 5 years

FY 2004 PARTS

- Air Combat Program *Moderately Effective*
- Airlift Program *Moderately Effective*
- Basic Research Effective
- Chemical Demilitarization *Ineffective*
- Communications Infrastructure *Results Not Demonstrated*
- Defense Health *Adequate*
- Energy Conservation Program Effective
- Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration, Modernization and Demolition – Adequate
- Housing Moderately Effective
- Missile Defense *Moderately Effective*
- Recruiting *Moderately Effective*
- Shipbuilding Adequate

FY 2005 PARTS

- Force Management an examination of compensation and personnel issues
- Small Business Innovative Research Program (SBIR)
- Comanche Helicopter Program

